









PROTESTS OF UKRAINIAN AMERICANS AGAINST POLISH ATROCITIES AS REFLECTED BY AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

AMERICAN PRESS ON THE PROTEST OF UKRAINIANS OF THE COAL REGION.

UKRAINIANS ASK AID IN STOPPING POLES' ASSAULT.

Local People Fear Homelands Are Being Devastated And Kin Fearfully Abused.

Lackawanna county citizens of Ukrainian birth and descent have named a special committee representative of their churches, fraternal societies and clubs to ask the League of Nations, the American and other governments to stop the reported atrocities against the Ukrainians in Eastern Galicia.

The movement here is part of nationwide protest that began with reports from New York newspapers of the punishment being inflicted on hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians in Eastern Galicia.

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ENTER PROTEST AGAINST POLISH GALICIAN MOVES.

Ukrainians of Lackawanna County Join in Nation-Wide Complaint and in Appeal to Government Officials to End Alleged Atrocities.

Ukrainians of Lackawanna county numbering upwards of 10,000 have named a special committee to join in a nation-wide protest against alleged atrocities of Polish soldiers in Eastern Galicia and to appeal to President Hoover, Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, the League of Nations and other governments to use their influence to bring the atrocities to an end.

The committee is made up of members of the Ukrainian churches, the American-Ukrainian Political League and various civic and fraternal clubs of the county. Their protest will be added to those of many other cities that have already taken action. The movement started with publication of cable dispatches in New York newspapers telling of punishment being inflicted on hundreds of thousands of innocent men, women and children in retaliation for a few town burnings, by high school students who set fire to properties of a number of Polish farmers in the section of Ukraine that is under Polish dominion.

Ukrainians in Lackawanna county have received letters telling of relatives being routed by the soldiers from farms and of homes burned, of priests being flogged, one fatally, of schools and libraries razed and of the jailing of more than 200,000 citizens. Grieved by the news of these atrocities they are planning not only to send their own protest, but to ask all liberal-loving citizens of the country to join with them.

Claim Autonomy Denied. The Ukrainian citizens here point out that under the Versailles treaty, Eastern Galicia was to have autonomy in the Polish State, but this autonomy has been denied and instead the government has set out to eradicate Ukrainian culture. In that part of the Ukraine that comprises East Galicia there are 8,000,000 persons. In Czechoslovakia there are a half million Ukrainians, 350,000 were apportioned to Rumania and 500,000 live in the United States. In Canada there are 300,000 Ukrainians and 150,000 live in Brazil.

The storm of protest against the reported atrocities arose when a New York Herald Tribune correspondent called of the punitive expedition of Polish cavalry that swept through the villages, flogging and jailing men, women and children. American citizens have been beaten in the raids and have appealed to the embassy for aid. Newspapers from the suffering country have been censored but unsigned letters to relatives in America have seeped through the border, telling of the suffering of kinsfolk of people here.

An idea of the terror that has gripped the race is in the following cablegram from a newspaper correspondent to Ukrainians here:

"Polish government perpetrated terrible massacres of Ukrainians in East Galicia. Charges of police and cavalry are destroying Ukrainian educational institutions, national homes, schools, public libraries and co-operative associations. Ukrainians of all classes are being brutally and heartlessly assaulted. Numbers of people are being flogged to death and greater thousands are being arrested. We need immediate help."

(Scranton Republican, November 6, 1930.)

UKRAINIANS HOLD BIG PROTEST MEET.

Duquesne Professor Pleads For Release of Poles to Discontinue Persecutions.

Dr. John A. Moran, Pittsburg, of the Duquesne university, faculty, was the principal speaker at the meeting held by local Ukrainians at Town hall yesterday in protest against alleged atrocities of the Polish government in Galicia.

Close to 4,000 Ukrainians of Lackawanna and Luzerne counties attended, and resolutions were adopted urging the United States government to intervene in behalf of the alleged persecuted Ukrainians. The program was in English and Ukrainian. An Ukrainian choir from Olyphant sang several selections.

Mr. Moran, stated Ukrainians had been persecuted by the Polish because of the actions of a few unknown Ukrainians. He drew an analogy between the Polish government in this case with the United States government in that to prosecute people of Illinois for the outlaw acts of Chicago gangsters.

Dr. Moran urged local Ukrainians to follow their leaders and in a peaceful manner request the Polish government to desist from its actions and also request the United States government to use its good offices in influencing the Polish government to refrain from further persecution of Ukrainians.

John Bernatovech, Taylor, was the chairman. Other speakers were: Steve J. McDonald, Dr. John Kulczycki, Scranton; the Rev. Michael Gurianski, Olyphant; the Rev. V. Klonovsky, Scranton. The committee was made up of: John W. Turko, Andrew Tarros and George Chylak of Olyphant; Alex Krackinski and Dmitro Ilchuk, Taylor; the Rev. Maron Zalitch, Dr. M. N. Taci, Metodi Badan, Theodore Menyik, Basil Chomchak, Dmitro Yalcun, M. Maznyk and John Popi of Scranton.

(The Scranton Times, November 10, 1930.)

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More Than 4,000 at Town Hall Mass Meeting Hear of Alleged Polish Atrocities.

More than 4,000 Ukrainians from all parts of the country and hundreds of their American friends joined yesterday afternoon at mass meeting in Town Hall in protesting atrocities of Polish legions in Eastern Galicia, and in asking the United States and other governments to use their influence to bring the atrocities to an end.

Dr. John A. Moran of Pittsburg, a member of the faculty of Duquesne university, was the chief speaker. Steve McDonald, former president of the Central Labor union, was honorary chairman and also gave an address.

John Bernatovech, Taylor building contractor, was chairman of the special committee representing the American-Ukrainian Political League, churches and societies that arranged the mass meeting. Other speakers were: Dr. John Kulczycki of the city; the Rev. Michael Gurianski of Olyphant; and the Rev. V. Klonovsky of West Scranton. A choir from Olyphant sang several selections. A pastoral letter from seven Bishops in the afflicted country was read. It called on the people to be law-abiding and deplored the punishment being inflicted on a whole nation for the acts of sabotage of a few people who are unknown. The letter also set forth that the church has done all in its power to prevent disorder and will continue to do so.

UKRAINIANS COMPLAIN IN RESOLUTIONS ABOUT TREATMENT FROM POLES.

Send Copies of Resolutions Adopted To Senators And Secretary Of League Of Nations.

Ukrainians of the city and county, at a largely attended meeting held in Town hall Sunday afternoon, adopted resolutions urging the United States government to take up the charges that the Polish government is persecuting Ukrainians.

John Bernatovech, of Taylor, was the chairman of the meeting. Dr. John D. Moran, of the Duquesne university, Pittsburg, gave a fine talk during the meeting. Other talks were given in English and Ukrainian.

The resolutions, signed by American-Ukrainian Political League of Lackawanna county, John Bernatovech, president; Basil Chomchak, vice president; Marcin Swincicki, recording secretary; John Popi, treasurer; Steve McDonald, John R. Farr, Rev. Michael Gurianski, SS. Cyril and Methodius Greek Catholic Church, Olyphant; Rev. Myron Zalitch, of the St. Vladimir's Greek Catholic Church, Scranton; Rev. Dr. V. Klonovsky, of the Ukrainian National Church of St. Michael, Scranton; Dmitro Yalcun, Scranton, are as follows:

Dear Sir: Ten thousand Americans of Ukrainian birth and descent in Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, through their representatives at mass meeting assembled in Town hall, Scranton, Pennsylvania, this 9th day of November, 1930, and aided by the presence and sympathy of many other Americans of all races and creeds, want to call your attention to the following facts:

For the past six weeks Polish soldiers and gendarmes have invaded defenseless Ukrainian villages in Eastern Galicia with the intent of the so-called "pacification," leaving in their path ruined farms, destroyed crops, violated women and crippled inhabitants, who were innocent of the alleged crimes against the Polish government, but who were robbed, mercilessly flogged and in some instances even killed by the barbaric treatment. Thousands of them, Ukrainian teachers, peasants and pupils, some of their mere children, are imprisoned and inhumanly tortured in jails, Ukrainian schools are closed, cultural and economic societies disbanded, their properties including libraries and museums attacked, burned and otherwise destroyed.

All these cruelties are committed by representatives of the Polish government, which asserts that such barbarous methods are necessary in order to pacify Eastern Galicia, after the occurrence of some two hundred fires allegedly during the last two months destroyed the houses and crops of several Polish nobles and colonists in Eastern Galicia. According to the Polish pro-governmental press and other trustworthy sources, the majority of such fires in Galicia and elsewhere in Poland were set by the pro-prietary themselves in order to collect the high state insurance. But the Polish authorities in Galicia deemed it necessary not to search for the perpetrators of such incendiarism, but to submit to wholesale punishment thousands of Ukrainian villages and their peaceful population, in most of the "pacified" localities the only acts of violence and arson in latter years were those committed now by the "pacifying" forces.

The Polish government sees to it that news about its atrocities shall not penetrate its boundaries. The Ukrainian newspapers are severely censored for news from the devastated districts and often confiscated; foreign correspondents are barred from the "pacified" regions and even the pastoral letter of seven Ukrainian Catholic bishops, aiming to give consolation and spiritual guidance to the Ukrainian Catholics in their distress was suppressed. Nevertheless, American, English, German and other newspapers secured a multitude of facts from the pillaged and oppressed territory and published enough of them to arouse compassion of every civilized person. (The New York Herald Tribune of Oct. 16 and 21; the New York Times of Oct. 18; the Manchester Guardian of Oct. 17; and others).

Among the unfortunate victims of the Polish soldiers and gendarmes are also American citizens, and thousands of close relatives of Americans, who were born in that country, or whose parents were born there. Their present fate causes a deep concern and a painful anxiety in the hearts of their relatives, who are now citizens of the United States. This is the main reason why we appeal to you and enlist your aid and assistance to alleviate the sorrowful lot of our kinsfolk. We ask through you, the United States government, to use its influence and good offices to stop the cruel persecution of peaceful Ukrainian people. We remember how President Theodore Roosevelt interceded in behalf of the victims of the anti-Jewish pogroms in 1903. We hope that some similar steps can be taken now when another government commits much worse crime on a much bigger scale.

We hope that this, our plea, dictated by worry about our fellow citizens and our nearest kinsfolk, will find a favorable indorsement on your part and that you will use your influence and that of the United States government to bring to an end the atrocities perpetrated by the Polish authorities and thus save our Ukrainian brethren in Galicia from ruin and destruction.

Copies of the resolutions will be forwarded to the following: Hon. William E. Borah, United States senator, Washington, D. C.; Hon. David A. Reed, United States senator, Washington, D. C.; Hon. James J. Davis, secretary of labor, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Henry L. Stimson, secretary of state, Washington, D. C.; and to the secretary of the League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

(The Scranton Times, November 11, 1930.)

ГОЛОВНА ШКОЛА УКРАЇНСЬКИХ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИХ ТАНКІВ

Артиста-балетмайстра ВАСИЛЯ АВРАМЕНКА подає до ласкавого відома всім бущим учням шкіл українського національного танку, Товариства Українських Танцюристів в Українським Театральному Гуртком, що Школа Українських Танків замовила в Нью Йорку у фабрики СПЕЦІАЛЬНІ КОЗАЦЬКІ ШАБЛІ

ДЛЯ ЗАПОРОЖСЬКИХ ТАНКІВ. Шаблі дуже добре зроблені з пісрілованим ружьем. Ціна шабелі така по фабричній ціні:

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Тому хто з українських Товариств чи окремо танцюристи хотіли бабити гарні козацькі шабелі, просимо негайно вислати замовлення до школи й поволуно грошей, а решту грошей впаляти на пошту при одержанні шабелі на С. О. Д. Опакування й пересилку оплачує купувач.

Ціх козацьких шабелі зроблено мало, тому спішіться з замовленнями по адрес:

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Dear Sir: Ten thousand Americans of Ukrainian birth and descent in Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, through their representatives at mass meeting assembled in Town hall, Scranton, Pennsylvania, this 9th day of November, 1930, and aided by the presence and sympathy of many other Americans of all races and creeds, want to call your attention to the following facts:

For the past six weeks Polish soldiers and gendarmes have invaded defenseless Ukrainian villages in Eastern Galicia with the intent of the so-called "pacification," leaving in their path ruined farms, destroyed crops, violated women and crippled inhabitants, who were innocent of the alleged crimes against the Polish government, but who were robbed, mercilessly flogged and in some instances even killed by the barbaric treatment. Thousands of them, Ukrainian teachers, peasants and pupils, some of their mere children, are imprisoned and inhumanly tortured in jails, Ukrainian schools are closed, cultural and economic societies disbanded, their properties including libraries and museums attacked, burned and otherwise destroyed.

All these cruelties are committed by representatives of the Polish government, which asserts that such barbarous methods are necessary in order to pacify Eastern Galicia, after the occurrence of some two hundred fires allegedly during the last two months destroyed the houses and crops of several Polish nobles and colonists in Eastern Galicia. According to the Polish pro-governmental press and other trustworthy sources, the majority of such fires in Galicia and elsewhere in Poland were set by the pro-prietary themselves in order to collect the high state insurance. But the Polish authorities in Galicia deemed it necessary not to search for the perpetrators of such incendiarism, but to submit to wholesale punishment thousands of Ukrainian villages and their peaceful population, in most of the "pacified" localities the only acts of violence and arson in latter years were those committed now by the "pacifying" forces.

The Polish government sees to it that news about its atrocities shall not penetrate its boundaries. The Ukrainian newspapers are severely censored for news from the devastated districts and often confiscated; foreign correspondents are barred from the "pacified" regions and even the pastoral letter of seven Ukrainian Catholic bishops, aiming to give consolation and spiritual guidance to the Ukrainian Catholics in their distress was suppressed. Nevertheless, American, English, German and other newspapers secured a multitude of facts from the pillaged and oppressed territory and published enough of them to arouse compassion of every civilized person. (The New York Herald Tribune of Oct. 16 and 21; the New York Times of Oct. 18; the Manchester Guardian of Oct. 17; and others).

Among the unfortunate victims of the Polish soldiers and gendarmes are also American citizens, and thousands of close relatives of Americans, who were born in that country, or whose parents were born there. Their present fate causes a deep concern and a painful anxiety in the hearts of their relatives, who are now citizens of the United States. This is the main reason why we appeal to you and enlist your aid and assistance to alleviate the sorrowful lot of our kinsfolk. We ask through you, the United States government, to use its influence and good offices to stop the cruel persecution of peaceful Ukrainian people. We remember how President Theodore Roosevelt interceded in behalf of the victims of the anti-Jewish pogroms in 1903. We hope that some similar steps can be taken now when another government commits much worse crime on a much bigger scale.

We hope that this, our plea, dictated by worry about our fellow citizens and our nearest kinsfolk, will find a favorable indorsement on your part and that you will use your influence and that of the United States government to bring to an end the atrocities perpetrated by the Polish authorities and thus save our Ukrainian brethren in Galicia from ruin and destruction.

Copies of the resolutions will be forwarded to the following: Hon. William E. Borah, United States senator, Washington, D. C.; Hon. David A. Reed, United States senator, Washington, D. C.; Hon. James J. Davis, secretary of labor, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Henry L. Stimson, secretary of state, Washington, D. C.; and to the secretary of the League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

(The Scranton Times, November 11, 1930.)

ГОЛОВНА ШКОЛА УКРАЇНСЬКИХ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИХ ТАНКІВ

Артиста-балетмайстра ВАСИЛЯ АВРАМЕНКА подає до ласкавого відома всім бущим учням шкіл українського національного танку, Товариства Українських Танцюристів в Українським Театральному Гуртком, що Школа Українських Танків замовила в Нью Йорку у фабрики СПЕЦІАЛЬНІ КОЗАЦЬКІ ШАБЛІ

ДЛЯ ЗАПОРОЖСЬКИХ ТАНКІВ. Шаблі дуже добре зроблені з пісрілованим ружьем. Ціна шабелі така по фабричній ціні:

- 1) Одна шабля коштує для бущого учня школи \$ 15.00 (для приміток осіб дорожче)
- 2) 4 шабелі для Товариства будуть коштувати по \$13.50 за шаблю, разом 54.00
- 3) 8 шабелі для Товариства будуть коштувати по \$12.50 за шаблю, разом 100.00
- 4) Хто замовить поверх 10 шабелі, то кожда шабля буде йому рахуватись по \$11.50.

Тому хто з українських Товариств чи окремо танцюристи хотіли бабити гарні козацькі ша

